

"MAYOR, MADDEN!"—A sick thing transpired in this city, a few days ago, which, in these scarce times for news, is not a bad thing, and will be read with interest. A gentleman named Madden, residing on Howard street, has two sons, named John and James. For some time past, the family have been frequently annoyed by persons carrying their premises at night, and stealing goods, &c., and lately they had consequently been somewhat on their guard. Late on Tuesday evening, John, who was in the house, heard a slight noise outside, which appeared like a tap on the window. This suspicion of burglars was instantly aroused, and stepping quickly to the next room, where his father was sitting, he inquired if James was in the house. Receiving an answer in the affirmative, his suspicions were completely strengthened, and he went to the old gentleman's room, and asked what he should do.

Mr. Madden directed him to arm himself and go out and see who was there. He accordingly made his way to the kitchen, after extinguishing the gas in the house, and armed himself with a heavy sash, stepped out the back door. The darkness prevented him from seeing anything, but he distinctly heard some one creeping stealthily towards where he stood. John awaited breathlessly for the man to get within reach of him, which the latter no sooner did than he received a tremendous blow on the head with the skillet, and the other immediately closed with him and attempted to secure him.

The blow of the skillet had not quite disabled the "burglar," and he showed considerable strength, and John was getting the worst of it, when he called for his father to help him. The old gentleman seized a heavy cane and hastened to the scene of the conflict, but in the darkness was for some time unable to distinguish his son John from the burglar. At last, however, he found out "which was which," by John speaking, and he pitched in, club and all, and, after a short struggle, they succeeded in capturing the fellow, and took him, in a speechless condition, into the house.

On extinguishing the gas, they discovered to their infinite surprise that they had been beating James, instead of a thief, and that they had almost knocked the breath out of him. Of course, every effort was made to restore him, which they happily succeeded in doing in a short time, after which the matter was explained on all sides. James had gone out for the purpose of a certain whether there was any one in the yard, and thinking he heard some one, he tapped on the window for them to come out.

When he reached the back of the house, he heard John open the door and step out in a stealthy manner. He was sure he had discovered the thief, and attempted to take him. Receiving the blow from the skillet did not have the effect of taking the notion out of his head, and he "pitched in," and, until John was reinforced by his father, stood a fair chance of securing him. Both the boys were considerably bruised up, and no doubt but that they had been faithfully endeavoring to perform their duty "under difficulties."

Serious as the matter was, it might have been much worse, and the occurrence shows the necessity of persons under such circumstances being perfectly "sure of their man" before they run the risk of shooting, or otherwise seriously injuring an innocent person.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

A PUNISHING WOMAN.—Walking Four Hundred Miles for a Husband.—Near Norwich, Chenango county, N. Y., lived two families of well-to-do farmers, between whom there existed as bitter a feud as ever ranged between the Montagues and Capulets. The heads of the families consumed the bulk of their time in annoying each other, and the children on both sides, with two exceptions, inherited their parents' hatred, and lost no opportunity of gratifying it.

These exceptions were the eldest son of the one and the second daughter of the other, who, seeing no reason why they should hate each other in imitation of their parents, became desperately enamored. The parents soon discovered how matters stood, and of course were enraged. John and Mary were both severely reprimanded, and charged particularly to think no more of each other. But who ever heard of such a charge being obeyed? The more they were told not to do the more they did. Seeing that their parents would not answer the prayers of John and Mary to make them in this country, Mary's progenitors looked her up for a week, to keep her from following him. After his departure the poor girl had a serious time of it. Her parents could not cure her of her disaffection, her brothers and sisters added to her unhappiness by continued taunts and revellings, until her home became insupportable.

One night in November last, the whole family joined in revelling and abusing her. Not a word did she say in reply, but her ash face and bloodless lips showed that something was brewing. As soon as the family had retired, she put on her bonnet and shawl, and going down from her room, noiselessly unlocked the door, and walked out into the darkness. Half crazed, she had thought of nothing but escape, and had not provided herself with any necessities for the long journey she had undertaken. She knew where John was, and she determined to reach him. By daylight she had achieved ten miles. At a farm house she procured breakfast, and making inquiries, set out again. Day after day she traveled eating and sleeping at farmhouses. Occasionally a charitable waggoner would carry her a few miles, and then again for days she was obliged to walk.

Finally, completely worn out, she arrived at her destination. John, who had been told of her troubles and trials, and that herself under his protection, John, like a sensible man, posted a messenger to go out the papers, and married her off hand. To the end of the story as fictitious ones are always concluded, they should have gone back, fallen on their knees, and implored the forgiveness of their parents. But neither of them was romantic. They felt that they had done nothing to be forgiven for, and had no particular desire to see the faces of those who had abused them. So, instead of going East, they went West, and are by this time settled in Wisconsin.

—*New Haven Palladium.*

FACTS IN HUMAN LIFE.—The number of languages spoken is 3,000. The number of men is about equal to number of women. The average of human life is 32 years. One-quarter die before the age of 17; one-half before the age of 17. Of every 1,000 persons, one only reaches 100 years. Of every 100, only six reach 65 years, and not more than one in 500 reaches the age of 80 years. There are on the earth 1,000,000,000 of inhabitants. Of these 33,333,333 die every year; 51,824 die every day, 7,780 every hour, and 69 every minute, or one for every second.

These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer lived than the single, and, above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Women have more chances of life previous to the age of 50 years than men; but fewer after. The number of marriages is in proportion of 75 to 100.

Novel Cure for Love.—A new and amusing cure for love has lately been found effective in a fashionable Parisian saloon. The son of a wealthy nobleman became enamored of the pretty daughter of his father's coachman (a poor porter), and determined to marry her. The aristocratic papa, of course, opposed, but, moved at last by the despair of his son, gave his consent, with the proviso that the smitten youth should go to sea for twelve months before the marriage. Shortly after his departure, the father, who had previously observed a tendency to embonpoint in the young intended, took her under his special charge, gave her every kind of the most nourishing and succulent food and good wines, forsook her to take exercise as becoming his future daughter, and, in fact, staid fed her to such an extent that when the marriage was finally fixed for on his year's voyage, the elegant girl he left, an immensely fat woman, as big as two Albion rolled into one. Of course the ruse was successful, and the unfortunate victim of good cheer has been pensioned off.

Extravagance in Washington.—At Lady Napier's late ball, the wife of the Count de Saragat wore diamonds to the amount of several thousands of dollars. The lace robes worn by Mrs. Matthews, of Alabama, cost \$3,000. Mrs. Gwin, of California, also wore a robe of Honiton lace, valued, with its decorations, at \$2,500. The dress worn by Lady Napier cost nearly the same figures.

The Austin Sentinel gives the following sample of the proceedings of the Texas Legislature:

The House had adjourned the previous night to meet at 9 o'clock the next morning. Going into the hall about sunrise on Wednesday we observed the people's servants to be in a state of admirable disorder. Some were in their seats, others upon the floor, claiming the Speaker's attention, while the cry of order, order, order, was ringing throughout the spacious apartment. Amid the uproar and confusion the taciturn member from Pecos, who rarely ever speaks unless he feels in the humor, which occurs often at semi-occasional, was sitting with all his might to make his speech, pouring voice, heard to be heard, through the energetic member John Henry, unless there was some motion before the Honorable Representatives to justify discussion. In the midst of his eloquence the speaker was suddenly interrupted by a motion to adjourn, when the following spicy dialogue occurred:

Member from Galveston.—For reasons, as yet to be ascertained, an adjournment until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Paul.—I would require of the honorable member to what apparent reasons he alludes.

Galveston.—On account of the lamented dead and the afflicted falling around us.

It is whispered that the night before, large sales of lager beer, in a retail way, were effected by our German friends, and that some of the members, acting upon the principle that

"Shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
While drinking deeply sobers us again,"

had indulged rather freely in the flowing bowl; hence John Henry's facetious allusion to the "dead and those falling around him."

The House, adopting the sensible view of the Galveston member, after a while actually adjourned until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

[From the London Times, Feb. 2.]

CAPTAIN OF AN AMERICAN SLAYER ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.—The following is an extract from a letter dated from Her Majesty's ship Sappho, Sept. 20, 1857, off Liberia:

We returned to Lome on the 15th; we left the following day. On the 18th, in a thick mist with rain, we closed with a schooner; while bounding the weather cleared, and a large ship was seen close to the land. Directly our boats returned, we made all sail in chase, the ship making all sail to avoid us, and the chase became very exciting. The captain said we were gaining, and so they must have thought on board the ship, as he tacked in shore and we after him; then he bore away, running along the edge of the surf, and by help of his large sails was drawing ahead. By this time we were some way one of the large and ancient ships, and we feared he would escape if he got sea-room, so the captain took a boat well manned and armed and pulled to windward to cut him off, when he would be obliged to take off shore; another boat was sent to leeward, the master, the only officer on board, being left in charge.

The ship was not more than a mile and a half distant, close to the surf. Seeing the trap laid for him, and that he could not escape, he ran his ship ashore. We anchored in four fathoms; the master took the whole boat close to the ship, and was soon joined by the other boats. The ship was rolling in the breakers with all her sails flapping about, and appeared to be full of slaves; the master and crew had abandoned her with their boats, leaving the American colors flying. Then we all beheld a dreadful scene; the slaves forced their way from below, jumped overboard, and soon disappeared in the rollers; it was terrible to see them. Our officers and men, regardless of their own lives, pulled through the surf to leeward of the ship, but her heavy lurching for some time prevented their boarding; when they succeeded, the scene was horrifying, the slaves still forcing their way up from the slave decks with loud yells, running to and fro, and continuing to throw themselves overboard. All attempts to pacify them were useless; force was necessary to drive them below until preparations could be made for their safety.

We are told by one of the slaves who could speak Portuguese, that they were told the English would cut all their throats. As soon as the boats could be attended to, the cutter was backed under the stern, and a rope thrown her; then three of the slaves were permitted up at a time and lowered into the boat, the whole boat conveying them through the rollers to the large boat, and so on to the Sappho; this continued until 8 P. M. The surf increased, and it was impossible to save more that night. One hundred and eighty were rescued. The master was left with a guard on board. It was an anxious and a sleepless night for all, as death was rapidly decreasing the number of the poor negroes—women, starving and naked, died from utter misery—men, women, boys, and girls, more than 200 on board the Sappho, and, as they ceased to breathe, we were obliged to throw them overboard. Fortunately, we had plenty of rice, which we fed them with, and placed them as best we could under cover of sails. As food and warmth restored them, in various ways they signified their sense of kindness.

On board the schooner the master and guard were with the remaining negroes in a perilous state; the former passed the night in the fore-cabin and low-spirited, drenched by the spray of the heavy rollers. At dawn on the 10th, the wind and surf had increased; the ship had been driven closer to the beach; numbers of armed people were collected; a signal for assistance was made; the captain went with all the boats manned and armed, when the natives on the beach, led on by the white men, apparently the crew of the ship, commenced firing with the intention of preventing the rescue of any more negroes. This continued an hour before we could clear the beach, some of our shots apparently killing well. On again boarding the wreck she was found breaking up, with her hold full of water. On the deck, the bodies were nearly dry, and there were time to time. The large boats were stationed to keep the beach clear with their guns; the cutter was anchored at the back of the surf, and by watching the rollers they succeeded in throwing her a rope, when the negroes were lowered and hauled through the surf, and conveyed as before to the Sappho, 200 more were rescued; then the wreck was fire and our people withdrawn.

We were in such a state, with 380 negroes crowding our decks; the stench was putrid, and it was impossible to work the ship. In this state the second day closed upon us. We were 40 miles from Sharks' Point; the Captain resolved to go in his boat and ask for assistance. They pulled all night in heavy rain, and at daylight on the 20th fortunately met the Vesuvius, Commodore Wise, with whom the Captain returned. Commodore Wise took the negroes on board the Vesuvius, to be sent to Sierra Leone in the Alector prize. Having the slaves on board has caused much sickness; it is passing without any fatal case. We are ordered to the Cape, we suppose to cruise in the Mozambique Channel; if so, it is probable our bones will be left there; its effects, after what we have been through for twenty months on this coast, will be finishing.

I have given you the history of one of the many American ships employed in the slave trade; six, I think, have been taken. We seized the Pania 30 miles up the coast, and sent her to New York; we do not know whether the American Government will condemn her.

A SPIRIT IN WESTCHESTER.—We learn from the Spiritual Telegraph that the spirit of J. P. Donnelly, who was recently hung for the Seaview House murder, was last heard from in Tarrytown, where it took possession of a "medium" in "a circle of intelligent persons" at the house of Mr. Alfred Lister. In this tribunal the spirit made "at great length" a plea of not guilty, and expressed satisfaction because "that dear girl Lizzy" believed it innocent.

It is stated where Mr. Donnelly's spirit goes next, though we see no reason why it should not settle in Tarrytown.

The question of divorce, that has long agitated the ecclesiastical authorities of England, has culminated at last in the recent promulgation of an order from the Bishop of Oxford to the clergy of his diocese, enjoining upon them to grant no authorization of marriage, however conformable in other respects, to any person who may have obtained a decree of divorce, if the husband or wife of such person so divorced be still living. This pastoral instruction has created considerable sensation, inasmuch as it comes in conflict with the authority and intention of the civil law, which allows the marriages thus sought to be prevented.

FUNERAL OF THE QUEEN OF OUDÉ.—The funeral of the Queen of Oudé took place on Wednesday at Paris, and was conducted with extraordinary magnificence. The body was interred on Monday night, and the ceremonies of the operation, according to the custom of the religion to which the deceased belonged, it was found necessary to construct a kind of wooden platform in the courtyard of the hotel where the body of the princess could undergo the ceremony of thorough ablution. The features of the deceased were but very little changed. No incisions were made for the operation of embalming, as is usual in Europe; the people of the suite, who themselves effected the operation, introduced aromatic substances and perfumes through the mouth, ears, and nostrils, and repeatedly anointed the body with odorous oils and essences. The body was afterward wrapped round with bands of fine muslin, and the whole covered with a crimson cloth embroidered in gold. After this had been done, the religious services commenced. The females, whether relatives of the deceased or ladies of the palace, and afterward the officers and servants entered successively into the chamber where the body was laid out, and where two priests recited the prayers prescribed by the religion in which the princess had lived. The females uttered deep groans, and the men showed every sign of grief. The light was burning in the room, but a fire was lighted in the court, which was, according to custom, to be kept burning until after the body had been removed. The hearse and mourning coaches arrived at the door of the Hotel Laffitte at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, but were sent away again, in consequence of the fire not having been burning long enough. The funeral procession was not formed till two o'clock. The hearse, which was richly covered with silver tissue, was drawn by six white horses.

The chief mourner was the youngest son of the late Queen, Mirza Hasmat Lokenath Bahadur, who bears the title of G-neral, and is a brother of the sovereign now confined in Calcutta. He is a man of about thirty years of age, of good height, and rather corpulent. He wore on his forehead a diadem ornamented with rubies, and was dressed in rich silk and velvet robes. This high personage arrived from London on Tuesday, and on presenting himself at the Hotel Laffitte, all the officers and servants in the Queen's suite prostrated themselves before him. It is worthy of note that Mirza Bahadur, while following the coffin on foot, went on the roof of the Hotel Laffitte, where a great crowd assembled in the Rue Laffitte to see the procession pass. When the body left the house, a number of Indian women of extraordinary ugliness, but dressed in rich and picturesque costumes, appeared weeping in the balcony; they were probably attendants of the late Queen. There were about a dozen natives, who followed Mirza Bahadur as mourners on foot, and there was a line of ten mourning coaches, all filled. The body was interred in the Mussulman cemetery at Pere la Chaise, the deceased being a Mohammedan. Her name is inscribed on the register of deaths at the municipality of the second arrondissement of the Marais, Kachway of the kingdom of Oudé; died, Rue Laffitte, aged fifty-three years. A blank is left for the place of her birth, which none of her attendants were able to state.

A FIGHT IN CONGRESS SIXTY YEARS AGO.—The first open fight which occurred in Congress took place in old "Congress Hall," Philadelphia, on the 15th of February, 1798. The combatants were Matthew Lyon, of Vermont, and Roger Griswold, of Connecticut. What was the precise nature of the difficulty between them will "more fully appear," probably, on consulting Niles's Register of that day; certain it is, the parties were intensely bitter toward each other, and appear to have "nursed their wrath to keep it warm" for many days. On the 5th of January, 1798, the two members had high words, when Lyon deliberately spit in Griswold's face. It seems the insult was not repeated until the 15th of February ensuing. On this day Griswold, on his way to the Hall, called at the store of John McAllister, 48 Chestnut street, and purchased a heavy cane, and entering the Hall, where he found the members in session, approached Lyon (who was sitting with his back towards him) and dealt him three heavy blows on the head. Lyon recovered himself at once and seized a pair of tongs and a wooden cane and tongs the fight was continued for some minutes. A song of those days describing the scene says:

He is a noble crack Lyon three,
Lyon his head, struck at three,
Who seized the tongs to use his wrongs,
And Griswold thus engaged, sir.

On the day Lyon insulted Griswold, the House appointed a Committee of Investigation. The witnesses were Sam. Smith, Brooks, Dana, Hosmer, Colt, Goodrich, and Chipman. What action the committee recommended does not appear, probably none whatever, and hence Griswold sought his own remedy. The fracas afterwards was also made the subject of investigation, but neither member was expelled. "Mutual explanations" were probably as much in vogue in those days as now.

TURKISH BATHING CUSTOMS.—When a Turkish lady bathes, her attire is first altogether removed. An attendant takes a glove (every day it is a new glove) of red velvet, and with the disengaged hand, she pours over her mistress' bath after bath of warm water. Then, by means of a gentle friction of the glove, she slowly removes the salts and impurities deposited on the skin. This done, the attendant covers the lady from head to foot by means of a nap of downy silk, with a latter made of particular emollient soap. Upon this soap, which is a kind believed to be peculiar to Turkey, depends much of the pencil-like softness and snowy whiteness of the skin, for which reined Eastern women are so remarkable; it has the reputation of removing stains, spots, and freckles not deeply marked into the cuticle. This part having been carefully performed, the lady is again deluged in water, heated to about 120 degrees, and poured over her person from a silver basin. Large towels of the finest muslin, richly embroidered with flowers and gold, are then wrapped around her, and she is led into an apartment, where, reclining on a heap of cushions, she sinks into a soft, dream-like languor, that might become faintness, were it not for the assiduity with which she is fanned.

WHEATON'S INTERNATIONAL LAW IN ENGLAND.—The editor of the Provincial Journal has seen a private letter from Mr. Dallas, the American Minister in London, of which the following is an extract: "Mr. Wm. Beach Lawrence's edition of Wheaton's International Law, with that admirable biographical sketch which precedes the text, has been formally adopted by the University at Cambridge, England, as the very best work of the kind extant, and as a manual for tuition by the professor of legal science."

John Neal on "Opposition."—"A certain amount of opposition," says John Neal, "is a great help to many. Even a head wind is better than none. No man ever worked his passage anywhere in a dead calm. Let no man say, therefore, because of opposition; opposition is what he wants, and must have to go for anything. Hardship is the native soil of manhood and self-reliance. He that cannot abide the storm without flinching or quailing, strips himself in the sunshine, and lies down by the wayside to be overlooked and forgotten. He who but braces himself to the struggle, when the winds blow, gives up when they have done, and falls asleep in the stillness that follows."

"Highly Successful Performance by Dumas Jemmy."—"This is the subject of a clever caricature published to-day by Currier & Ives, representing Mr. Buchanan dressed in the full costume of a ropendancer, balancing himself on Mason & Dixon's line, with a pole, one end of which, considerably higher than the other, points toward the North, and the opposite end, high in the air, points toward the South. Dismal Jemmy is on the point of losing his balance, and his eyes and expression betray the fearful perplexity and danger of his position.—N. Y. Post.

The sun is called masculine, from its supporting and sustaining the moon, and finding her where-withal to shine always as she does of a night, and from his being obliged to keep such a family of stars. The moon is feminine, because she is constantly changing. The church is feminine, because she is married to the state; and time is masculine, because he is tricked with by the ladies.—*Punch.*

Bad luck is a man with his hands in his breeches pocket, and a pipe in his mouth, looking on to see how it will come. Good luck is a man to meet difficulties, his sleeves rolled up, and working to make it come out right.

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The undersigned would like this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past 10 years. Having resumed business, he may be found, for the present, at the Show-Case Factory, No. 314 Green street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining his old stand, where all orders for PAINTING, GLAZING, &c., will be promptly attended to at as low prices as the times. 124 & 125
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Bertha and her Baptism. 85c.
Life of Aaron Burr, by J. Parton. \$1.75.
The Bow in the Cloud, by Rev. John K. Macduff. 40c.
A Commentary on the Psalms, by A. Thuluck. D. D. \$1.25.
Poems, by Elizabeth Barrett Browning. 3 vols. \$2.25.
Christ a Friend, by N. Adams. D. D. \$1.
The Friends of Christ, by same. \$1.
Moses' Farewell, &c. 50c.
Dancing, Its Influence, by Mrs. F. E. Garnett. 50c.
Just received and for sale by
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OF Practical Medicine and Surgery. Part the 26th. Price \$1. For sale by
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124 & 125
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The Twelfth street Methodist Church of this city, last by subscription in their congregation \$1,125 on last Sabbath, which amount will liquidate their church debt.

Mrs. Mansfield's medical lecture to ladies is now announced for Wednesday (tomorrow) afternoon at 3 o'clock, at Masonic Temple, large hall, and the admission will be free. It promises to be an occasion of much interest. We attach the following extract regarding her lecture in Pittsburg:

At her lecture to ladies on Wednesday Mrs. Mansfield gave tokens of a thorough understanding of her subject, which elicited at the time the warmest praise, and has since excited a good deal of interest and comment.—*Pittsburg Post.*

New Goods by Express.—G. B. Tabb, corner of Fourth and Market, received this morning by express new goods for the spring trade, embracing in part the following articles: Bajou's kid gloves, illusion berths, something new and handsome; French chintz, lace and Swiss collars, black crape sets and collars, white brilliants from twelve and a half to fifty cents per yard; white M-reilles for basques, rich silk robes, flounced and bayadere; barage de laines, colored tarletans, English prints, &c. In the domestic line his stock is complete. He has received a large stock of plantation drills, plaid cottons and osenburs, Irish linens, napkins, towels, table cloths, damasks, &c. All of which he offers at low prices. 124 & 125

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FIRST ARRIVAL IN THIS MARKET.

WE have just received 10 cases Wall Papers, new patterns and styles, for the coming season, to which the aid of the public is respectfully invited.

GOOD PAPER HANGING is an essential with us. All work done by us is warranted to bear the inspection of good judges or no charge for Paper or labor of hanging. Prices for cash to suit the times.

124 & 125
W. F. WOOD,
Third street, near Main.

March Number.
LESLEY'S NEW FAMILY MAGAZINE AND GAZETTE OF FASHION, LITERATURE, &c.
GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE.
124 & 125
99 Third st.

New York Ledger! New York
THE best family paper out. The number for February is to hand. All the back numbers of this paper and last can be found at
GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE.
124 & 125
99 Third st.

GOFF'S LADY'S BOOK for March just received at
GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE.
124 & 125
99 Third st.

New Goods
AT
MARTIN & PENTON'S,
96 Fourth street.

KID GLOVES of every kind;
EMBROIDERIES, new styles;
WHITE ILLUSIONS, all widths;
MANCHESTER GINGHAMS (200 yards);
PRESSED FRENCH FLANNELS, all colors;
PLAIN COLORED BILLIARDS;
SUPER CHINTZES, French and English;
BLACK CRAPES, all widths;
FRENCH LACE VELS, new styles;
BLEACHED COTTONS;
STELLA SHAWLS;
BOMBAZINES;
64 DE LAINES;
PLAIN SILKS;
CRAPES COLLARS AND SETS;
SHIRT BOSOMS;
HOOP SKIRTS;
And in receipt daily of many other desirable things.
124 & 125
MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth

WE ARE OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS for the money. Every description of Soft Hats, Caps, &c., can be had of
PRATHER & SMITH.
124 & 125

A FEW SETS OF LADIES' AND MISSES' MANCHESTER GINGHAMS (200 yards) at 455 Main street.
124 & 125
PRATHER & SMITH.

VALENTINES
For February 14, 1858.

I have now in store a large stock of
VALENTINES,
SENTIMENTAL AND COMIC.

which I will sell
50 per ct. below the usual retail prices.
A large discount to the Trade.
Call or send your orders to
W. W. TALBOT,
124 & 125
95 Fourth street.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! AT COST!

J. H. M'CLEARY,
At the National Trunk Emporium,
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet
Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,
AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

Remember, at the
National Trunk Emporium,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets.

FREDERICK KELLAR,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
FOURTH ST., BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.
Under Masonic Temple.

Tenders his sincere thanks to his
former patrons, and hopes to
attract attention to his new
line of patronage.

Music Teaching.
The undersigned would respectfully
inform the citizens of Louisville that he
is prepared to give lessons in Music on
the Piano and to teach Vocal Music. Those
who are in want of a thorough and faithful teacher will
please apply at either of the music stores or at his residence,
426 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.
JULIUS ROEHLING.

New Coal Office.
For the convenience of persons residing in the lower
part of the city, we have opened an office for the sale
of Coal at the
Corner of Main and Sixth streets,
where the BEST PITTSBURG COAL can always be had
on short notice at as low a price as can be purchased any
where in the city. W. & H. C. T. TENDEN.
N. B. Our office on Third street, opposite the Postoffice
will, as usual, continue open for the sale of the best coal at
the lowest prices. J. H. M'CLEARY.

VOGT & KLINK,
MANUFACTURERS OF JEWELRY AND
WATCHES. Dealers in Watches, Clocks,
and Jewellery. at East City, No. 10
72 Third street, near Market, Louisville,
Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descrip-
tions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.
N. B. Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior
manner. J. H. M'CLEARY.

REMOVAL.
We have removed our FINISHING and
PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner
Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new
block.
Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of
Reynolds's.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Having increased our facilities, we are
now enabled to turn out more than
100 pianos per week. We would respectfully
inform our wholesale and retail purchasers
that we hope for the future to be able to supply the
increased demand for our instruments.
As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully
refer to the fact, for the last five years, we have
received the highest awards when placed in competition
with the Premium Pianos of New York and London.
J. H. M'CLEARY.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets,
424 1/2 bldg. Jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

Knickerbocker.
THIS Prince of Pleasures for January and February is
just received at 84 Fourth street. F. A. CRUMP.

MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTH and PLUSH CAPS
at reduced prices at
HAYES & CRAIG'S.

ONE SET OF RUSSIAN SABLE and
several of Stone Martin still on hand and for
sale at two-thirds of their real value. But as
these goods are on consignment we will return
them to New York if not disposed of soon.
HAYES & CRAIG.

THAT PLAIN NEAT CASSIMERE HAT,
which looks well in all climates, and is
so light, comfortable, and dries that the wearer is
always in a good humor with himself and every-
body. It only to be had at the undersigned's.
HAYES & CRAIG.

FRENCH MOLESKIN HATS of the latest Pat-
tern made are now to be had at
HAYES & CRAIG'S.

A THREE-DOLLAR SILK HAT, very neat and
gentle, will be found at
HAYES & CRAIG'S.

A New Book for the Million.
The Reason Why, a careful collection of many hun-
dreds of Reasons for Things which, though generally
believed, are imperfectly understood; by the author of
"Inquire Within." 81
The History of the United States of America, as traced
in the Writings of Alexander Hamilton, &c., by John C.
Hamilton. 82 50.
A new supply of Nothing to Eat and Nothing to Say.
17c 50c. each.
Hide and Seek, a Novel, by the author of the Dead Sec-
ret.
For sale by
F. A. CRUMP,
84 Fourth st.

Domestics.
HEAVY NEGRO DRILLS;
PLAIN COTTON;
HEAVY BROWN COTTONS;
SUPER BROWN COTTONS;
WHITE LINENS;
WHITE COTTONS;
TICKING and CHECKS.
A full supply just received and for sale low at
MARTIN & PENTON'S,
96 Fourth st.

MOURNING GOODS.
LUPIN'S super Embozine;
1 1/2 do Maudie de Laine;
Super qualities of Canton Cloth;
1 1/2 do of Linen and Alpaca;
Fine English Prints, lead and black and solid;
Black and white Cape Collars and Sleeves;
Black Silk Gloves and Hosiery;
Love and Grape Vels;
Black and white English and Italian Crape;
Super black Chilly and Merinoes;
Black Flannels and Delaines;
Black Hosiery Handkerchiefs, &c.;
All of which we are offering upon the most reasonable terms
MARTIN & PENTON,
96 Fourth st.

BLEACHED COTTONS—2 cases in good quality just
received by
C. DUVALL & CO.

ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES received this morning
by
C. DUVALL & CO.

PLAID COTTON—
2 cases plaid Cottons;
2 bales heavy Plaid Cottons; just received by
C. DUVALL & CO.

New Books.
THE Romance of Western History, or Sketches of Illa-
tory, Life, and Manners in the by-roads of His-
tory, and Legends of the West, &c. 81.
Stories and Legends, by Grace Greenwood. 75c.
Audubon, the Naturalist of the New World; his Adven-
tures and Discoveries.
The Plant Hunters, by Capt. Mayne Reid. 75c.
Debt and Credit, a Novel from the German. 81.
Lucy Howard, by Mrs. Sturges. 75c.
The Abbott Household of Waverley. 2 vols. 81 50.
Sermons on Special Occasions, by Rev. John Harris.
D. D., author of the Great Commission, &c. 81.
Examination of the Dead Secret Case, by H. H. Thos. H.
Benton. 81.
Bible's Notes on the Epistle to the Romans. 75c.
American Almanac and Repository for 1858. 81.
The Southern Baptist Register for 1858. 10c.
For sale by
F. A. CRUMP,
84 Fourth st.

PORTABLE FORGES—
For Jewellers, Copper-Smiths,
Millers, Planters, Rail-Road
Builders, and every Mechanic
who needs a Smithshop in
complete order.
Also a general assortment of
Mechanics' Tools wholesale
and retail.
A. McBRIDE,
No. 63 Third street,
between Market and Main,
where every thing in the hard-
ware line may be found at the
lowest prices. J. H. M'CLEARY.

FARMERS' and MECHANICS'
TOOL-sets of every description for
wholesale and retail by
J. H. M'CLEARY, 84 Fourth st.

Spurgeon's Sermons.
A NEW supply received this day.
F. A. CRUMP.

LATEST NEWS.

THERMOMETER.
6 P. M. 12 M. 6 A. M. 12 M.
23 12 8 26

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.
DEPARTURE OF RAILROAD TRAINS
Lexington and Franklin—7:25 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Lafayette and New Orleans—7:25 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
St. Louis and Chicago—7:25 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
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St. Louis and Victoria—7:25 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

DEPARTURE OF RAILROAD TRAINS.
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DEPART

EVENING BULLETIN.

ROTATION OF CROPS.—The article below on this subject is well worth a careful perusal. Farmers do not generally pay enough attention to a judicious rotation of crops, and as a consequence much of our best land is being gradually exhausted. By carefully studying the capabilities of the soil and bearing in mind the necessity of returning something to it when such heavy drafts are made, keeping always in view the different qualities of the crops grown in reference to their exhausting or recuperative influence, lands may be kept in a constant state of improvement under culture. Without any such study and culture, the man who continues to grow a succession of exhausting crops, no matter how profitably as regard cash returns, is unworthily to be called a farmer.

In the West we have as yet little or no land that will not produce clover, hence, in carrying out a rotation similar to the one recommended below, it may be best to substitute clover for peas, the clover to be sown with the oats, and to be allowed to fall on the ground after mowing, and then to be turned in when mature, or, if the soil is much exhausted, not to be either mowed or grazed. The decomposed clover will leave the land in the best possible condition for the succeeding tobacco crop. Of course in the West guano is entirely out of the question, unless home made, but manure of all kinds should be carefully made and applied to the corn crop. The straw and wood litter, we think, would be a better and cheaper application, if composted with the manure before applying.

PREMIUM ESSAY.

To which was Awarded the Premium by the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

Embracing the Culture of Tobacco.

By EDWIN W. FRIED, DIXWIDDE.

From the colonial times to the present day, the tobacco crop has been regarded as more exhausting than any other, not only by monopolizing all the manure collected on the land, but requiring annual clearings of virgin soil for its profitable culture. These clearings, after yielding two or three crops, and parting with much of their fertility, were subsequently often impoverished by the continued cultivation of grain, through a series of years, without any restorative process. But notwithstanding these facts, the aggregate of land devoted to this important staple is probably as extensive now as at any former period. Nor can we anticipate that its limits will be materially reduced for many years to come. Occasionally when the market is depressed, other crops are partially substituted; but whenever a reaction takes place, the culture is resumed, so that the supply is never inadequate to the demand for more than two or three consecutive years. As a general fact, in all that portion of Virginia adapted to tobacco, it is the most profitable crop to which the cultivator can direct his attention. Existing as it is in its demands on the labor and resources of the planter, it yields more ready money than any other product; and for this reason there is no probability that the cultivation will ever be abandoned.

It becomes then an inquiry of the highest importance, whether tobacco is necessarily an exhausting crop. For if it is to continue, as heretofore, under improvident management, to desolate some of the fairest portions of the State, every friend of agricultural progress will be justified in setting his face against it, and endeavoring to strike it off from the list of its products. But if a system can be devised for its continued and even increased cultivation, not incompatible with the progressive agricultural improvement of the country, it will be productive of results of no inconsiderable magnitude. The culture might then be pursued, not only without any anxious forebodings on the part of the proprietors of the tobacco region as it now exists, but it might be advantageously resumed in many parts of the country in which it has long ceased.

The writer of this essay ventures to submit the following system of a rotation of crops, including tobacco, the result of much reflection and experience, in the confident belief that the object which every judicious cultivator of the soil should always have in view—namely, the certain if not rapid improvement of his land—is entirely practicable. His own success fully warrants him in recommending this system to all those—and they constitute the most numerous class—who combine the occupations of farming and planting. For those whose main occupation is planting, the system may perhaps be not so well adapted; but even in their case he would suggest its adoption as a greater or less extent, according to their respective circumstances.

Taking then a farm, which we will suppose to be in a condition not above that of the average lands of the country, I would recommend that it should be divided into six fields as nearly equal in size as convenience will permit. And here it is important to remark that the size of the farm and the number of laborers employed in its cultivation should be relatively bear a definite proportion, the one to the other. It is generally admitted that, with the necessary attention to other crops, each hand can cultivate 7,000 hills of tobacco. Assuming then the number of laborers to be five, there will be 35,000 hills of tobacco, which, at the usual distance, will be equivalent to about 8½ acres. This estimate will give 17 acres to the field, or a little more than 100 acres of arable land as the proper size of a farm to be worked by five hands. If the numerical force is greater, the size of the fields should be proportionately increased. It is true that farmers may, and often do, extend their operations over a wider surface in regard to their force; but, as the cultivation is necessarily imperfect, it is believed that the results obtained will not justify the practice. In every course of tillage intended for improvement as well as profit, the culture should be thorough. The rotation, then, on the six-shift system, will be as follows—the course of culture in a single field being given as an example of the whole:

First year—Corn, to be manured from the resources of the farm as far as they will go.

Second year—Oats. Immediately after the oats are removed, one-half of the field is to be sown in peas, with 100 lbs. of guano to the acre, on the part designed for tobacco the ensuing year, the vines to be turned under in the fall.

Third year—The half field of peas after oats, which is to be put in tobacco this year, should be thrown up in 3½ feet beds during the winter or early spring, and the furrows half filled with straw or wood's litter. If lime or ashes can be obtained, the land should have a dressing of one or the other during the winter; and just before the plants are large enough for transplanting, an application should be made of one bushel of salt, a bushel of plaster, and 200 lbs. Peruvian guano per acre, immediately on the beds and litter. The beds are then to be reversed, and the plants to be set out as soon as there is a season. It is preferable to confine the straw to the furrows instead of spreading it broadcast on the land. The soil will be rendered less porous, and no obstruction will be offered to the bees at the time of the first weeding. It will also be in a position to afford to the plant all the nutriment that can be derived from it while undergoing the process of decay. There will be sufficient depth of soil over the straw for setting the plants, without running any risk of having a bad stand. The salt is intended to keep the cut worms out of the straw, and it doubtless has some influence in retaining moisture in the soil. But it is used chiefly on account of the worms, the number of which would otherwise be greatly multiplied. It will effectually prevent their ravages.

Fourth year—Wheat, with 100 lbs. of guano per acre.

Fifth year—Peas. The land should have been plowed the preceding winter, and is to be sown in peas by or before the 1st of June, and 100 lbs. of guano to be applied per acre. To get the full value of the pea crop, the seedling should not be postponed later than the time designated. After oats or wheat, late sowing is of course unavoidable, though the crop is still very valuable; but when it is practicable to give it the benefit of a whole season's growth, early sowing is greatly to be preferred. The plant comes to more perfect maturity, and the vines are prolific of fruit, furnishing the best food for hogs in

tended to be fattened and yielding an abundance of seed for future use.

Sixth year—Wheat, after the pea fallow. If practicable, as soon as possible after the wheat is harvested, the field should be laid down in peas, with 100 pounds of guano to the acre, for the benefit of the crop of corn the next or seventh year, when the second rotation commences.

It will thus be perceived that peas are regarded as an important, and indeed indispensable auxiliary in the amelioration of the soil during the first rotation. The frequent sowing to which it is necessary to have recourse, in order to derive the greatest benefit from the vines, doubtless involves a considerable amount of labor, but it is labor that is amply recompensed in the increased productiveness of the grain crops. All labor and expense that can be usefully applied no farmer should hesitate to bestow upon his land; indeed, necessity compels it before success can be achieved. And the same amount of improvement cannot be so cheaply purchased in the early stages of rotation by any other means as by the use of guano. During the second rotation, if proper diligence has been used in the accumulation of manures from the resource of the farm, the land will be in a condition to produce clover. But until this point is gained, whether sooner or later, the pea cannot be dispensed with; and at all times it is profitable to continue its use as an intervening green fallow, when two crops are grown on the same field in two consecutive years—as between the oats and tobacco in the second and third years of the rotation and between the wheat and corn in the sixth and seventh years.

The practical working of this system of rotation is as follows: one field in corn, one in oats, the half of one field in wheat, two in wheat, and one and a half in clover or peas. The oats and corn, being fed on the premises, may be considered as returning to the soil a large portion of what they have abstracted from it. The area, therefore, occupied by the market crops is only two and a half fields, or five-twelfths of the whole surface. Under any conditions those which have been indicated, this might be regarded as rather an oppressive system of culture; but by strictly adhering to the principles on which it is based, and carrying them out with energy and fidelity, the recuperative powers of the soil will be developed and the value of the system fully vindicated. Experience justifies me in stating that it is a highly ameliorating course, and that at the end of the third rotation the land will have attained its maximum fertility.

It may not be improper here to remark—though it will doubtless have occurred to the reader—that after the completion of the first rotation, the alternate halves of the fields are to be planted in tobacco. It will thus be only once in twelve years that any particular portion of the land will be cultivated in this crop—a period so extended that no exhausting effects can be apprehended from it.

But whether tobacco be cultivated or not, the six-shift system is believed to possess intrinsic merits, which entitle it to pre-eminence over any other rotation, whether regarded as a permanent improvement of the soil or the aggregate products of the farm. It is more particularly applicable to this region of country, which is not naturally adapted to the vigorous growth of the cultivated grasses, but which yields abundant crops of grain under judicious management.

The improvement of the soil, however, may be still more rapidly promoted, and its fertility perpetuated, in those localities—such as for example in the neighborhood of cities, and on navigable streams or railroads—where lime or ashes may be had at a reasonable cost, and where the soil is light and sandy, soils especially, their liberal application induces a luxuriant growth of clover sooner than animal or vegetable manures, and they secure a higher degree of fertility in a short period of time. Varying the details of the system I have recommended, by adapting it to these circumstances, and omitting the tobacco crop altogether, the following has been my course of cultivation:

First year—Corn.

Second year—Oats. As soon as the oats are harvested they are to be sowed by a crop of peas, with 100 lbs. of guano to the acre; the land being well prepared; the pea vines to be turned under in the fall for wheat; and the wheat to be manured, either from the resources of the farm or by the application of 100 lbs. of guano, with a peck of plaster and a bushel of salt.

Third year—Wheat. In the latter part of winter or early in the spring the field is to be sown in clover at the rate of six quarts per acre.

Fourth year—Clover, top-dressed in the spring with any material that shall be available, and sown in winter wheat, with 100 lbs. of guano to the acre, and a bushel of salt. The wheat is to be manured, either from the resources of the farm or by the application of 100 lbs. of guano, with a peck of plaster and a bushel of salt.

Fifth year—Wheat.

Sixth year—Volunteer Clover, to be pastured during the summer and fall, and followed in the winter for corn. It is only one year during the rotation that any field is allowed to be grazed, and this is the period I prefer. But every farm should have the benefit of a standing pasture. It will obviate the necessity of grazing in case of drought, and relieve the land from being poached in wet weather, while the soil will be sufficiently trodden by the hoof to prevent it from becoming spongy.

To carry out this or any other systematic course of improvement, the farmer is required to make as great an amount of manure as the force on his farm and the available materials it will supply will admit of. When guano or any other manure is to be applied to fallow land for wheat, it should be put on at the time of sowing, and worked in with the harrow, or trowel hoe, with the seed. But in the case of a pea fallow it is preferable to apply one-half of the guano to the peas at the time of sowing, and the other half to the wheat—say 200 lbs. in all—adding always a peck of plaster and half a bushel of salt at the time of sowing the wheat.

The intervention of a crop of peas between the oats and wheat is regarded as of great importance and by no means to be omitted. All grain crops feed mainly on the same materials, and the pea vines supply in a large measure what has been abstracted by the oats. They derive much of their nourishment from the atmosphere and the subsoil, and return to the soil considerably more than they draw from it. Clover is sometimes uncertain—though less so where the land has been limed or ashed—but peas constitute a never-failing resource. Their value can scarcely be too highly estimated.

While the rotation above described is recommended as combining a greater number of advantages than any other that has come under the observation of the writer, and being particularly adapted to the southern and eastern portions of Virginia, yet almost any system, if faithfully carried out, is preferable to the absence of all system, which prevails so extensively among us. What we need, more than anything else, is systematic farming, and there can be none deserving the name that is not founded on a fixed rotation. Rotation and improvement are correlative terms; the latter cannot be carried on without the former. They must proceed together or no steady progress in agriculture can be effected. The writer is aware that, since the introduction of guano, and also in the neighborhood of cities where large quantities of fertilizing materials may be collected, a systematic culture has not been deemed essential. There have not been wanting ardent and enthusiastic, though perhaps inexperienced farmers, who have advocated the doctrine that the same land may be cultivated for a series of years with continually increasing crops. Under a system of high pressure it may be admitted that this is practicable. But these conditions do not apply to the country at large. With only the ordinary means of improvement, however industriously they may be applied, there is no land capable of resisting the ruinous effects of continual cropping. The free use of ameliorating crops is absolutely necessary. The only contingency in which a departure from a fixed rotation can be justified, if it can be justified at all, is when some particular crop happens to be in unusual demand on account of previous years of failure, and the prices consequently above the average range. To meet the demand for wheat for the last two or three years, the product has been greatly augmented, not only by the increased yield of land which has been given to its culture, but by the excessive use of guano; while the most extraordinary exertions have been made to extend the tobacco crop the present year. It may be doubted, however, whether in the end the farmer receives a full compensation in the enhanced price of the crop for the excessive draft on his land. Be this as it may, the practice should only form the exception and not the rule. There should, at least, be no infringement on the established routine except in seasons of extraordinary scarcity and corresponding demand.

DISWIDDE CO., VA., Oct., 1857.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS. FEBRUARY 22.

Telegraph No. 3, Cin. E. H. Fairchild, N. O.
Universe, Cin. John Bruce, Hensson.
Ohio, Cin. Schoto, Henderson.
R. M. Patton, Florence.

DEPARTURES.
Telegraph No. 3, Cin. Ohio, N. O.
Universe, N. O. Republic, N. O.

RECEIPTS.
Per Telegraph from Cincinnati—164 bl. whisky, Chenoweth, 5 do do, 100 pper; 26 do do, Melville, 80 do do, Armstrong, 33 lbs. cured, 18 lbs. 33 lbs. tobacco, Gardner, 18 lbs. lay, Patton, 18 lbs. order.

Per Schoto from Henderson—14 hds tobacco, Spratt & Harper; 4 lbs. 4 do, Allen, Brown & Co; 333 bags rice, Durand, 18 lbs. order.

Per John Bruce from Henderson—44 hds tobacco, Spratt & Harper; 4 lbs. 4 do, Allen, Brown & Co; 333 bags rice, Durand, 18 lbs. order.

Per R. M. Patton from Florence—35 hds cotton, 25 hds 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

MARRIED.

On the 18th inst., by Rev. W. E. Everts, Mr. JONATHAN Z. STEVENS and Miss ELLEN THOMPSON, of Louisville.

New Books! New Books!

MEMOIRS of General, by the author of the Words and Mind of Jesus, Memoirs of Bethany, and Footsteps of St. Paul. \$1.
The Gospel of the Gospels, by the Rev. J. C. Ryle. Matthew and Mark now ready. Each 1.
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The Christian's Life, by Rev. W. E. Everts. \$1.
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Livingston's Travels and Researches in South Africa. \$3.
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The Greyhound Letters, by Henry Rogers. \$1.25.
Essays in Biography and Criticism, by Peter Bayne. \$2.50.

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Lessons from the Great Biography, by James Hamilton. 10c.
The Hour of Solitude, by Miss A. L. Newton. 75c.
White Lies, by Chas. Reade. \$1.25.
Meadow Brook, by Mary J. Holmes. \$1.
A great variety of Paper Dolls and Paper Doll Furniture.

Just received and for sale by A. DAVIDSON, Third street, near Market.

A CARD.

We would respectfully call the attention of the public to a MAJINE CHRONOMETER placed in our window, showing the exact time. It is entirely of American manufacture, and has been exhibited at the World's Fair in Paris in competition with the best London and French Chronometers, and also at the World's Fair in New York, and in every instance has received the highest premium for unequalled workmanship and correct time-keeping.

To our watch department we have secured the services of Mr. Ed. Heilig, of New York. Mr. H. can execute any kind of watch-work fully equal to Jurgensen, Frodsham, Adams or any of the London or Swiss makers. In many fine Watches that are broken, parts are substituted greatly inferior to the original, the customer paying full price for a perfect piece of work. The Watchmaker's Shop, 700 Broadway, New York, is a place where a watch is made, and is not a mere repair shop.

JOHN KITT'S & CO.

FEBRUARY.

HARPER'S MONTHLY for February is received by the Agents, CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WINTER CAPS, very suitable to the season, are now selling very cheap at HAYES & CRAIG'S.

SUPERIOR DRESS HATS, LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI, are now on hand, and will be sold at a low price, by PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

RUSSIAN SABLE FURS at a Great Reduction. HAYES & CRAIG'S are now ordered back to the furriers, and will be sold at a low price, by PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS of every style, quality, and color, in store and for sale cheap for cash, by PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

THOSE ELEGANT SILK HATS which took the premium at the World's Fair are always to be had of the manufacturers, HAYES & CRAIG.

AT COST!

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furs. We will, from this day until January 1, 1858, sell our large and elegant stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furs at PRIME NEW YORK COST FOR CASH. PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

2 BALE CHEAP BUFFALO ROBES, just received on commission and will be sold much below the usual price of same. HAYES & CRAIG.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR JANUARY—The richest number ever published. For sale by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' BEAVER AND FELT HATS at a great sacrifice at HAYES & CRAIG'S.

BON-TON—A few copies left of this choice Book of Fashions for December. CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

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HAYES & CRAIG are holding out great inducements for gentlemen to make presents of the most comfortable and useful kind. Call in, gentlemen. d11 j&b HAYES & CRAIG'S.

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